

nally, there is an «urgent need» for lower energy proton accelerators producing more intense beams of particles.

It is of interest to note the United States now has 15 accelerators with energies above 200 MeV and 4 with energies above 1 GeV.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY STIRS EXCITEMENT

Stanford University, in California, already has a leading position as far as linear accelerators are concerned. It operates a whole family of linacs, several of which are used for medical purposes. The 220 ft. machine in operation there produces 700 MeV electrons and its energy will be stepped up to 1050 MeV.

Late in May, Stanford made the scientific headlines, again with a linac.

Addressing a science research symposium in Manhattan, President Eisenhower announced he would recommend to the U.S. Congress the financing of a «large new electron linear accelerator... a machine two miles long, by far the largest ever built».

This machine intended for Stanford University would be one of the most spectacular atom smashers ever devised. Two parallel tunnels would have to be driven for 2 miles into the rock of a small mountain in the vicinity of Palo Alto. Such natural cover would of course stop any dangerous radiations. One of the tunnels, the smaller in diameter, would house the accelerator proper, while the bigger one would be used for maintenance purposes.

The proposed new linac for Stanford would initially produce 15 BeV (GeV) electrons ; it is announced this energy could later be raised to 40 BeV. It is believed the machine would take 6 years to build, at a cost of 100 million dollars.

Approval of the project now only taken after Congressional hearings depends upon the decision to be held in July.

BETWEEN July 14-17, several CERN scientists left Geneva «en route» for Russia. They were to return to the Organization between July 28-30 after a stay in Kiev and a visit to Dubna.

In Kiev they attended the 1959 Annual International Conference on High Energy Physics, held under the sponsorship of the IUPAP (International Union of Pure and Applied Physics).

CERN participants in the Conference were Professor C. J. Bakker, Director General of CERN and Chairman of the IUPAP High Energy Commission, Professor G. Bernardini, Director of our Synchro-cyclotron Division (SC), Doctor S. Fubini from the CERN Theoretical Studies Division (TH), Doctor W.

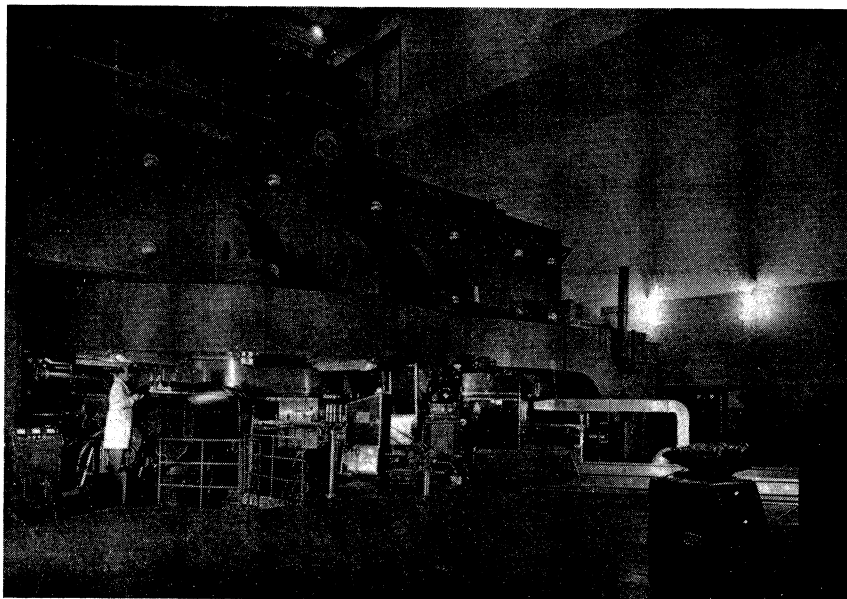
The Kiev Conference was to last from July 15 to July 25 and to be followed by a visit to the Russian equivalent of CERN : the Dubna center near Moscow.

We expect to publish an account of this trip in our next issue. As for now, it may be said that besides CERN participants, other prominent names in the field of nuclear physics are found in the agenda of the Conference. Among them : Alvarez, Panofsky and Segré for the U.S., and Tamm and Veksler for the USSR.

A few other members of CERN also went to Kiev as delegates of their respective countries. They were :

Prof. J. Ashkin (US), Prof. R. Hofstadter (US), Prof. L. Leder-mann (US), Dr. A. Lundby (Nor-

OFF TO RUSSIA



The CERN scientists who took part in the Kiev Conference visited the 680 MeV synchro-cyclotron in service at the Dubna Research Centre in the Soviet Union. Note the characteristic shape of the oscilloscope in the foreground (Dubna Photo).

Glaser (TH), Doctor A. W. Merri-son (SC), Professor W. Paul (SC), and Professor C. Peyrou from the Proton-Synchrotron Division (PS)

The Conference was the 9th of its kind to be held and the first to take place in Russia. Our readers will remember the 1958 Conference on High Energy Physics was held at CERN.

way), Prof. Ph. Meyer (France), Prof. R. G. Sachs (US), Prof. H. Tolhoek (The Netherlands).

Last but not least, there was still another member of our Organization who went to Russia on official business this summer : Dr. F. Farley (SC) who was in Mos-cow from 6 to 11 July, to attend a colloquium on cosmic rays.